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NEWS 4 Feb 01 DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update frequency  
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NEWS 17 Apr 22 BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER  
NEWS 18 Apr 22 Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available  
NEWS 19 Jun 03 New e-mail delivery for search results now available  
NEWS 20 Jun 10 MEDLINE Reload  
NEWS 21 Jun 10 PCTFULL has been reloaded  
NEWS 22 Jul 02 FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment  
NEWS 23 Jul 19 NTIS to be reloaded July 28, 2002  
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=> file agricola biosis  
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=> s anther color (10w) purple  
L1 3 ANTER COLOR (10W) PURPLE

=> s l1 and (corn or maize)  
L2 0 L1 AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> s glume color (10w) light green  
L3 0 GLUME COLOR (10W) LIGHT GREEN

=> s silk color (10w) red  
L4 0 SILK COLOR (10W) RED

=> s cob color (10w) red  
L5 0 COB COLOR (10W) RED

=> s ph5tg and (corn or maize)  
L6 0 PH5TG AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> s relative maturity (10w) 90  
L7 3 RELATIVE MATURITY (10W) 90

=> s l7 and (corn or maize)  
L8 3 L7 AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> d 1-3 ti

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI Comparison of **corn** silage hybrids for yield, nutrient  
composition, in vitro digestibility, and milk yield by dairy cows.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

RESISTANCE TO DISEASE  
SUSCEPTIBILITY.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI DEFOLIATION EFFECTS ON **CORN** HYBRIDS ADAPTED TO THE NORTHERN  
**CORN** BELT USA.

=> d 1-3 ab

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
AB A study was undertaken to compare Novartis N29-F1, a dual-purpose 90-d  
**relative maturity corn** hybrid, and Novartis  
NX3018, a 90-d relative maturity leafy **corn** silage  
hybrid for dry matter (DM) yield, in vitro digestibility, plant  
components, nutrient composition, and lactational performance by Holstein  
cows. The two **corn** hybrids were planted in replicated 15.2- X  
351-m plots. Plant population and DM yield were similar between the two

**corn** hybrids. Novartis NX3018 had higher content of crude protein and ash, a higher proportion of leaves and stalks, and a lower proportion of grain compared with Novartis N29-F1. The cob, grain, and leaves of Novartis NX3018 had higher in vitro true DM and neutral detergent fiber disappearances compared with the respective plant components of Novartis N29-F1. Thirty-eight midlactation multiparous Holstein cows (78  $\pm$  23.0 days in milk) producing 47.2  $\pm$  8.9 kg of milk per cow per day were blocked and assigned randomly to one of two total mixed ration (TMR) containing (DM basis) approximately 26% Novartis N29-F1 or Novartis NX3018 **corn** silage. Cows were housed in a free-stall barn and group fed ad libitum. The lactation study was conducted as a crossover design with two 28-d periods. Samples and data were collected during the final 7 d of each period. The total mixed rations were formulated using the Cornell-Penn-Miner Dairy(R) nutrition model. Cows that were fed the total mixed rations containing Novartis NX3018 **corn** silage produced higher yields of milk, 3.5% fat-corrected milk (FCM), milk crude protein, and milk lactose compared to cows that were fed the TMR containing Novartis N29-F1 **corn** silage. In conclusion, the Novartis NX3018 **corn** hybrid was leafier and more digestible in vitro, and when fed to dairy cows as silage, promoted higher milk yield compared with the Novartis N29-F1 **corn** hybrid.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
 AB The objectives of this study was to evaluate seeding date, plant density, moisture availability, and soil N fertility effects on **maize** (*Zea mays* L.) kernel breakage susceptibility. Three hybrids within each of three **relative maturity** (RM) groups (90, 100, 110 days by Minnesota Relative Maturity Rating System) were grown in separate seeding date and plant density studies at Arlington, WI [Plano silt loam (fine-silty, mixed, mesic, Typic Argiudoll)], in 1983 and 1984. **Maize** was seeded four times at 10-day intervals beginning 1 May. Average densities were 1.75, 3.75, 5.75, and 7.75 plants m<sup>-2</sup>. Hybrids were also evaluated in separate irrigated and dryland trials at Hancock, WI [Wisconsin, USA]. [Plainfield sandy loam (mixed, mesic, Typic Udipsamment)]. In a soil N study, grain samples were collected from an experiment at Arlington in which three N rates (0, 11, and 22 g m<sup>-2</sup> were applied. Grain was combine-harvested at 25% kernel moisture (except at Hancock where moistures ranged from 21 to 32%) and dried at 82.degree. C in 1983 and 60.degree. C in 1984. Kernel breakage susceptibility, test weight and kernel weight, volume, density, and grain yield were measured. Delayed planting, high plant densities, and low applied N increased kernel breakage susceptibility. At Hancock, higher kernel breakage susceptibility occurred with irrigated- vs. dryland-produced **maize**. Kernel physical parameters measured were not closely related to kernel breakage susceptibility, except in the soil N study, where the largest range

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
 AB The effect of leaf blade defoliation at varying stages of development on **corn** (*Zea mays* L.) grain yield, test weight, kernel weight, shelling percentage and ear moisture content at harvest was determined. Plants were completely defoliated (blade only) at the 5-leaf stage (LS). Both 50 and 100% of leaf blades were removed at 13 LS, tasseling, early milk and full dent growth stages. The 3-yr study included 2 hybrids, a full-season [115 **relative maturity** (RM)] and a short-season (90 RM) hybrid. Complete leaf removal of the 90-RM hybrid at the 5 LS caused an average 48% grain yield increase compared with no defoliation. The same treatment caused an average 7% yield reduction of the 115-RM hybrid. At later defoliation dates, grain yield reductions were greater for plants that were 100% defoliated than for plants that were 50% defoliated. The yield responses to defoliation at various stages of development for both 50 and 100% leaf blade removal were similar for the 90- and 115-RM hybrids. Although yield reductions were

comparable when the 2 hybrids were 100% defoliated for all stages of development, 50% defoliation did not cause as great a yield reduction on the 90-RM hybrid as it did on the 115-RM hybrid. In general, observed grain yield losses from defoliation after the 5 LS were similar to those given in loss charts used by crop-hail insurance adjusters. Kernel weight, test weight and shelling percentage were not affected when plants were defoliated, either 50 or 100%, prior to tasseling. Leaf removal after tasseling, especially 100%, lowered kernel weight, test weight and shelling percentage of both hybrids. Kernel number per ear which must account for the yield increase resulting from 5 LS defoliation was not recorded because kernel size and ear number per plot were not affected. In general, ear moisture content at harvest was slightly increased due to defoliation imposed prior to tasseling and decreased due to defoliation after tasseling which indicates defoliation before tasseling slightly delayed maturity and defoliation after tasseling hastened maturity, as measured by ear moisture content at harvest.

=> d 1-3 so

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
S0 Journal of Dairy Science, (October, 2001) Vol. 84, No. 10, pp. 2217-2226.  
print.  
ISSN: 0022-0302.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
S0 CROP SCI, (1986) 26 (6), 1220-1226.  
CODEN: CRPSAY. ISSN: 0011-183X.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
S0 AGRON J, (1977) 69 (3), 387-390.  
CODEN: AGJOAT. ISSN: 0002-1962.

=> s high yield and (maize or corn)  
L9 260 HIGH YIELD AND (MAIZE OR CORN)

=> s l9 and l8  
L10 0 L9 AND L8

=> s l9 and stalk?  
L11 24 L9 AND STALK?

=> dup rem l11  
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L11

=> d 1-18 ti

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI Assessment of 10 years of **maize** pedigree breeding for European  
**corn** borer tolerance and high-yielding combining ability.

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI In vivo silage feeding value of early **maize** hybrids registered  
in France between 1958 and 1994.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 18 AGRICOLA  
TI Disease reaction changes from tandem selection for multiple disease  
resistance in two **maize** synthetics.

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 18 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 1  
TI Change in ribosomal DNA spacer-length composition in **maize**  
recurrent selection populations. 2. Analysis of BS10, BS11, RBS10, and

RSSSC.

- L12 ANSWER 5 OF 18 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 2  
TI Performance of exotic X temperate single-cross **maize** hybrids.
- L12 ANSWER 6 OF 18 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 3  
TI Temperate **maize** inbreds derived from tropical germplasm. II.  
Inbred yield trials.
- L12 ANSWER 7 OF 18 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 4  
TI **Corn** responses to chloride in maximum yield research.
- L12 ANSWER 8 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI Evaluation of Iowa stiff **stalk** synthetic for resistance to gray  
leaf spot.
- L12 ANSWER 9 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI Resistance to multibiotic stresses in **maize** (Zea mays L).
- L12 ANSWER 10 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI **Corn** response to two fertilization rates under SW Spain  
conditions.
- L12 ANSWER 11 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI PALLADIUM CATALYZED HYDROGENATION OF FURAN OPTIMIZATION OF PRODUCTION  
CONDITIONS FOR TETRAHYDROFURAN.
- L12 ANSWER 12 OF 18 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 5  
TI Population cross diallel among high oil populations of **maize**.
- L12 ANSWER 13 OF 18 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 6  
TI Yield response of **corn** hybrids and inbred lines to phylloplane  
treatment with mycopathogenic fungi.
- L12 ANSWER 14 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI A DIALLEL STUDY OF **STALK** ROT RESISTANCE IN ELITE **MAIZE**  
AND ITS INTERACTION WITH YIELD.
- L12 ANSWER 15 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI SELECTIVE OVIPOSITION BY THE **MAIZE STALK** BORER  
BUSSEOLA-FUSCA FULLER LEPIDOPTERA NOCTUIDAE.
- L12 ANSWER 16 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI ESTIMATES OF THE RELATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS OF ORGANIC AND MINERAL CONTENTS OF  
MANURE TO FISH GROWTH.
- L12 ANSWER 17 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI ANALYSIS OF DIALLEL SETS OF DENT AND FLINT **MAIZE** INBREDS FOR  
COMBINING ABILITY AND HETEROSIS.
- L12 ANSWER 18 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI STRUCTURAL DESIGN ASPECTS OF **CORN STALK** ROT DAMAGE  
UNDER INTENSIFIED FERTILIZER USAGE.

=> s 19 and vigor

L13 4 L9 AND VIGOR

=> dup rem l13

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L13

L14 3 DUP REM L13 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d 1-3

DUPLICATE 1

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 3 AGRICOLA  
 AN 1999:75997 AGRICOLA  
 DN IND22010614  
 TI Temperature adaptation of tropical highland **maize** (*Zea mays* L.) during early growth and in controlled conditions.  
 AU Soldati, A.; Stehli, A.; Stamp, P.  
 CS ETH, Zurich, Switzerland.  
 SO European journal of agronomy : the journal of the European Society for Agronomy, Mar 1999. Vol. 10, No. 2. p. 111-117.  
 Publisher. Amsterdam, The Netherlands : Elsevier Science B.V.  
 ISSN: 1161-0301  
 NTE Includes references  
 CY Netherlands  
 DT Article  
 FS Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO  
 LA English

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
 AN 1999:202431 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV199900202431  
 TI Relationships between upland rice canopy characteristics and weed competitiveness.  
 AU Dingkuhn, M. (1); Johnson, D. E.; Sow, A.; Audebert, A. Y.  
 CS (1) West Africa Rice Development Association, Bouake, 2551 Ivory Coast  
 SO Field Crops Research, (March, 1999) Vol. 61, No. 1, pp. 79-95.  
 ISSN: 0378-4290.  
 DT Article  
 LA English  
 SL English

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
 AN 1981:151340 BIOSIS  
 DN BA71:21332  
 TI HETEROSIS IN INTER VARIETAL CROSSES OF **MAIZE** ZEA-MAYS AND THEIR ADVANCED GENERATIONS.  
 AU PATERNIANI E  
 CS DEPARTAMENTO DE GENETICA E INSTITUTO DE GENETICA, E.S.A.L.Q.-USP, PIRACICABA, SP, BRASIL.  
 SO REV BRAS GENET, (1980) 3 (3), 235-250.  
 CODEN: RBGED3. ISSN: 0100-8455.  
 FS BA; OLD  
 LA English

DUPLICATE 1

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 3 AGRICOLA  
 AB For economic and ecological reasons, the chilling tolerance of **maize** must be further improved. This seems to be possible by the introgression of tropical highland germplasm if chilling and heat tolerance can be combined to obtain a **high yield** consistency. Two adapted and two semi-exotic highland varieties were grown at 16, 25 and 30 degrees C until the third and sixth leaf stage. Thereafter, some plants were transplanted and grown at 24 degrees C in the glasshouse until anthesis. Exotic germplasm improved the leaf appearance and shoot growth during the early heterotrophic phase at all temperatures, with a marked advantage at low temperature. This superiority was almost completely lost during the succeeding autotrophic growth phase with some residual effects at low temperature and a marked relative retardation in leaf appearance and growth at high temperature. Relative growth rates (RGR) of exotic germplasm were not superior at low temperature or inferior at high temperature. At low temperature, their comparatively reduced leaf area ratio (LAR) was still compensated by a high net assimilation rate (NAR). Their expression of the latter trait was comparatively decreased at

a high temperature, which explained the low RGR. Early growth at low and medium temperatures had similar effects on final leaf number for all varieties; a high temperature increased the final leaf number up to 20%, especially in exotic germplasm. In conclusion, the good early **vigor** of Mexican highland germplasm seems to be mainly restricted to the heterotrophic phase; a relation to adaptative mechanisms, such as a low LAR, must be overcome for an efficient utilization in conventional breeding programs.

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AB Weed-competitive upland rices with an acceptable yield potential are needed for labor-limited systems in Africa, particularly where shortened fallow periods have increased weed pressure. Crosses between weed-competitive but low-yielding African rice, *Oryza glaberrima*, and improved *Oryza sativa* tropical-japonica rices, might reduce tradeoffs between competitiveness and yield potential. Parallel field studies under moist upland conditions were conducted during the 1996 and 1997 wet seasons at Mbe in Cote d'Ivoire to (1) characterize canopy properties, growth **vigor** and yield for *O. glaberrima*, *O. sativa* and interspecific progenies under monoculture, and (2) determine their competitiveness when grown in single rows in competition with natural weed growth, **maize** (removed 50 days after sowing (DAS)), the highly weed-competitive *O. glaberrima* IG10, and with themselves. In the monoculture study with 21 lines, dry matter, leaf area index (LAI), PAR extinction coefficient (Kdf), mean tip elevation angle (MTA) and specific leaf area (SLA) were measured 31, 46 and 64 DAS. Across lines, LAI was positively correlated with SLA, dry matter partitioning to leaves (31 and 46 DAS) and Kdf (46 DAS); and negatively with MTA (46 and 64 DAS). Plant height was negatively correlated with tiller number. In the competition study with 16 lines, the *O. glaberrima* landraces had superior relative yield (yield under interspecific competition/yield under intraspecific competition). Some breeding lines were competitive with specific competitors. Correlations between canopy characteristics under monoculture and competition indicated that LAI, SLA and tillering ability were predictive of competitiveness regardless of the competing species, whereas partitioning, Kdf and MTA were correlated with competitiveness only for specific growth stages and/or competitors. Competitiveness was negatively but weakly correlated with yield potential, and positively, with crop duration. The authors conclude that SLA and tillering ability, which are major determinants of vegetative **vigor**, and crop duration, which affects the ability to recover from early competition, are useful traits in the selection of weed-competitive rices, particularly in breeding programs that use *O. glaberrima*. The traits are compatible with **high yield** potential if cultivars have large SLA during early developmental stages and small SLA during advanced stages. Major

flood-prone conditions, which are frequently associated with these problems.

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AB Six **maize** open-pollinated varieties 3 dents and 3 flints, their 15 F1, 15 F2 and the 30 backcrosses [BC] together with 6 commercial double crosses as checks were evaluated for grain yield for 2 yr. An average heterosis of 18.8% was obtained by the F1 relative to mid parent, with a range of 5.6%-36.8%. In relation to the checks, the F1 yielded, on the average, only 5.5% less, the best F1 cross being 15.8% more productive than the checks. The yielding ability of the parents apparently plays a significant role in the **vigor** of the corresponding crosses. There was little decrease in yield from the F1 to the F2, of the order of 3.3%. The F2 and BC were similar and significantly superior to the parents; this indicates that a great portion of the **vigor** observed in the F1 remains in the advanced generations, and thus must be essentially due to fixable genes, probably recombination and additive gene effects. Regarding endosperm types, only the crosses dents .times. dents

were significantly superior to the corresponding flints .times. flints. All other comparisons involving endosperm types were nonsignificant, suggesting that the character dent and flint per se is not responsible for a great portion of the heterosis observed. The 2 populations of exotic origin, 'Piramex' (Tuxpan germ plasm) and 'Piracar', a representative of Cuban flint germ plasm, are the best parents since they gave the best F1. Both these parents apparently contribute dominant genes for **high yield** in crosses. The poorest parent in all respects was 'Cristal'. Apparently it is recessive for genes of low yield and might be a good discriminating tester. 'Cristal' ranked the other 5 varieties in the same order as did the overall F1. In general, deviations of F2 in relation to parents, F1, and BC were small. For 1 cross ('Dente Riograndense' .times. 'Piramex') and possibly for 5 others, these deviations are of sufficient magnitude to suggest the presence of epistatic gene effects for yield.

=> s dry down

L15 119 DRY DOWN

=> s l15 and (corn or maize)

L16 23 L15 AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> dup rem l16

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L16

L17 19 DUP REM L16 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l17 and vigor

L18 4 L17 AND VIGOR

=> d 1-4

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AN 2002:93319 BIOSIS

DN PREV200200093319

TI Synthetic **corn** hybrid P68.

AU Nubel, Douglas S.

ASSIGNEE: Optimum Quality Grains, LLC

PI US 6320107 November 20, 2001

SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Nov. 20, 2001) Vol. 1252, No. 3, pp. No Pagination.

<http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html>. e-file.

ISSN: 0098-1133.

DT Patent

LA English

AN 2001:537126 BIOSIS

DN PREV200100537126

TI Synthetic **corn** hybrid P129-WX.

AU Bergquist, Richard R.

ASSIGNEE: Optimum Quality Grains, L.L.C.

PI US 6242674 June 05, 2001

SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (June 5, 2001) Vol. 1247, No. 1, pp. No Pagination. e-file.

ISSN: 0098-1133.

DT Patent

LA English

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AN 2001:513156 BIOSIS

DN PREV200100513156

TI Synthetic **corn** hybrid P89.

AU Bergquist, Richard R.



ASSIGNEE: Optimum Quality Grains, L.L.C.  
PI US 6239335 May 29, 2001  
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,  
(May 29, 2001) Vol. 1246, No. 5, pp. No Pagination. e-file.  
ISSN: 0098-1133.  
DT Patent  
LA English

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
AN 2001:394761 BIOSIS  
DN PREV200100394761  
TI Synthetic **corn** hybrid P67.  
AU Bergquist, Richard R. (1)  
CS (1) El Paso, IL USA  
ASSIGNEE: Optimum Quality Grains, L.L.C., Johnston, IA, USA  
PI US 6248940 June 19, 2001  
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,  
(June 19, 2001) Vol. 1247, No. 3, pp. No Pagination. e-file.  
ISSN: 0098-1133.  
DT Patent  
LA English

=> d 1-4 so

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,  
(Nov. 20, 2001) Vol. 1252, No. 3, pp. No Pagination.  
<http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html>. e-file.  
ISSN: 0098-1133.

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,  
(June 5, 2001) Vol. 1247, No. 1, pp. No Pagination. e-file.  
ISSN: 0098-1133.

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,  
(May 29, 2001) Vol. 1246, No. 5, pp. No Pagination. e-file.  
ISSN: 0098-1133.

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,  
(June 19, 2001) Vol. 1247, No. 3, pp. No Pagination. e-file.  
ISSN: 0098-1133.

=> d 1-4 ab

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
AB A synthetic hybrid **corn** plant having the designation P68,  
produced by crossing two proprietary Optimum Quality Grain, L.L.C.  
**maize** synthetics, P41.1B-Lancaster and P58.1wx-Reid. P68 has the  
unique property of imparting high oil levels in the grain of certain  
normal and male sterile hybrids when used as a pollinator. P68 is  
characterized by excellent cold tolerant seedling **vigor** for  
rapid emergence in cold soils and excellent early-season adaptability  
facilitating nicking with early **maize** hybrids to condition fast  
**dry-down** and superior grain quality in the grain arising  
from the recipient female grain parent. This invention thus relates to the  
seeds, plants and plant parts of P68, to a tissue culture of P68, to a  
method of producing P68, to seed **corn** blends comprising P68, and  
to a method for producing grain using P68 as a pollinator.

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AB A synthetic hybrid **corn** plant having the designation P129-wx, produced by crossing two proprietary Optimum Quality Grain, L.L.C. **maize** synthetics, P129A-wx-Reid and P129B-wx-Lancaster. P129-wx has the unique property of imparting high oil levels in the grain of certain normal and male sterile hybrids when used as a pollinator. P129-wx is characterized by excellent cold tolerant seedling **vigor** for rapid emergence in cold soils and excellent early-season adaptability facilitating nicking with early **maize** hybrids to condition fast **dry-down** and superior grain quality in the grain arising from the recipient female grain parent. This invention thus relates to the seeds, plants and plant parts of P129-wx, to plants regenerated from tissue culture of the plants or plant parts of P129-wx, to a method of producing P129-wx, and to methods for producing grain or silage using P129-wx as a pollinator.

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AB A synthetic hybrid **corn** plant having the designation P89, produced by crossing two proprietary Optimum Quality Grain, L.L.C. **maize** synthetics, P90A-Reid and P91B-Lancaster. P89 has the unique property of imparting high oil levels in the grain of certain normal and male sterile hybrids when used as a pollinator. P89 is characterized by excellent cold tolerant seedling **vigor** for rapid emergence in cold soils and excellent late-season adaptability facilitating nicking with medium-late **maize** hybrids to condition fast **dry-down** and superior grain quality in the grain arising from the recipient female grain parent. This invention thus relates to the seeds, plants and plant parts of P89, to plants regenerated from tissue culture of the plants or plant parts of P89, to a method of producing P89, and to a method for producing grain using P89 as a pollinator.

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AB A synthetic hybrid **corn** plant having the designation P67, produced by crossing two proprietary Optimum Quality Grain, L.L.C. **maize** synthetics, P53.1A-Reid and P41.1B-Lancaster. P67 has the unique property of imparting high oil levels in the grain of certain normal and male sterile hybrids when used as a pollinator. P67 is characterized by excellent cold tolerant seedling **vigor** for rapid emergence in cold soils and excellent early-season adaptability facilitating nicking with early **maize** hybrids to condition fast **dry-down** and superior grain quality in the grain arising from the recipient female grain parent. This invention thus relates to the seeds, plants and plant parts of P67, to plants regenerated from tissue culture of the plants or plant parts of P67, to a method of producing P67, and to a method for producing grain using P67 as a pollinator.

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=> s ph5tg and (corn or maize)  
L1 0 PH5TG AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> s relative maturity (10w) 90  
L2 3 RELATIVE MATURITY (10W) 90

=> s l2 and (corn or maize) (  
MISSING OPERATOR MAIZE) (  
The search profile that was entered contains terms or  
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=> s l2 and (corn or maize)  
L3 3 L2 AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> d 1-3 ti

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI Comparison of **corn** silage hybrids for yield, nutrient  
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TI EFFECT OF SEEDING DATE PLANT DENSITY MOISTURE AVAILABILITY AND SOIL  
NITROGEN FERTILITY ON **MAIZE** ZEA-MAYS KERNEL BREAKAGE  
SUSCEPTIBILITY.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI DEFOLIATION EFFECTS ON **CORN** HYBRIDS ADAPTED TO THE NORTHERN  
**CORN** BELT USA.

=> s high yield and (corn or maize)  
L4 264 HIGH YIELD AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> s l4 and l3  
L5 0 L4 AND L3

=> s l4 and stalk?  
L6 24 L4 AND STALK?

=> dup rem 16  
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6  
L7 18 DUP REM L6 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-10 ti

- L7 ANSWER 1 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI Assessment of 10 years of **maize** pedigree breeding for European **corn** borer tolerance and high-yielding combining ability.
- L7 ANSWER 2 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI In vivo silage feeding value of early **maize** hybrids registered in France between 1958 and 1994.
- L7 ANSWER 3 OF 18 AGRICOLA  
TI Disease reaction changes from tandem selection for multiple disease resistance in two **maize** synthetics.
- L7 ANSWER 4 OF 18 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 1  
TI Change in ribosomal DNA spacer-length composition in **maize** recurrent selection populations. 2. Analysis of BS10, BS11, RBS10, and RSSSC.
- L7 ANSWER 5 OF 18 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 2  
TI Performance of exotic X temperate single-cross **maize** hybrids.
- L7 ANSWER 6 OF 18 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 3  
TI Temperate **maize** inbreds derived from tropical germplasm. II. Inbred yield trials.
- L7 ANSWER 7 OF 18 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 4  
TI **Corn** responses to chloride in maximum yield research.
- L7 ANSWER 8 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI Evaluation of Iowa stiff **stalk** synthetic for resistance to gray leaf spot.
- L7 ANSWER 9 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI Resistance to multibiotic stresses in **maize** (Zea mays L).
- L7 ANSWER 10 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI **Corn** response to two fertilization rates under SW Spain conditions.

=> d 11-18 ti

- L7 ANSWER 11 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI PALLADIUM CATALYZED HYDROGENATION OF FURAN OPTIMIZATION OF PRODUCTION CONDITIONS FOR TETRAHYDROFURAN.
- L7 ANSWER 12 OF 18 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 5  
TI Population cross diallel among high oil populations of **maize**.
- L7 ANSWER 13 OF 18 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 6  
TI Yield response of **corn** hybrids and inbred lines to phylloplane treatment with mycopathogenic fungi.
- L7 ANSWER 14 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI A DIALLEL STUDY OF **STALK** ROT RESISTANCE IN ELITE **MAIZE** AND ITS INTERACTION WITH YIELD.
- L7 ANSWER 15 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

TI SELECTIVE OVIPOSITION BY THE **MAIZE STALK BORER**  
BUSSEOLA-FUSCA FULLER LEPIDOPTERA NOCTUIDAE.

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI ESTIMATES OF THE RELATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS OF ORGANIC AND MINERAL CONTENTS OF  
MANURE TO FISH GROWTH.

L7 ANSWER 17 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI ANALYSIS OF DIALLEL SETS OF DENT AND FLINT **MAIZE** INBREDS FOR  
COMBINING ABILITY AND HETEROSIS.

L7 ANSWER 18 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI STRUCTURAL DESIGN ASPECTS OF **CORN STALK** ROT DAMAGE  
UNDER INTENSIFIED FERTILIZER USAGE.

=> s l4 and vigor  
L8 4 L4 AND VIGOR

=> dup rem l8  
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L8  
L9 3 DUP REM L8 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d 1-3 ti

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 3 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 1  
TI Temperature adaptation of tropical highland **maize** (Zea mays L.)  
during early growth and in controlled conditions.

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI Relationships between upland rice canopy characteristics and weed  
competitiveness.

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI HETEROSIS IN INTER VARIETAL CROSSES OF **MAIZE** ZEA-MAYS AND THEIR  
ADVANCED GENERATIONS.

=> s dry down  
L10 122 DRY DOWN

=> s l10 and (corn or maize)  
L11 23 L10 AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> dup rem l11

L12 15 DUP REM L11 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l12 and vigor  
L13 4 L12 AND VIGOR

=> d 1-4 ti

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI Synthetic **corn** hybrid P68.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI Synthetic **corn** hybrid P129 WX.

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI Synthetic **corn** hybrid P89.

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI Synthetic **corn** hybrid P67.